

Sullivan County Department of Corrections Community Corrections Center

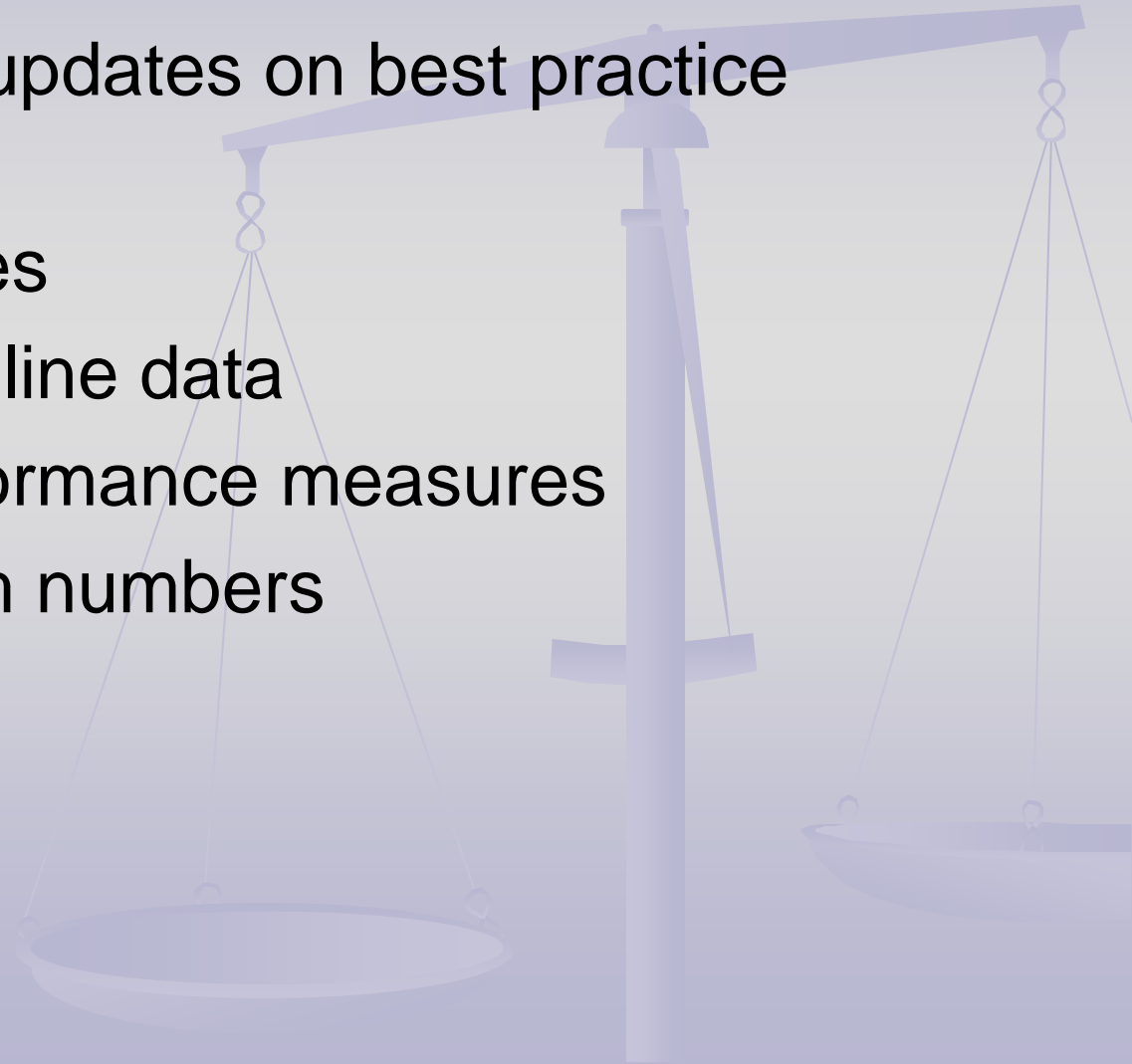
Review of Facility and Programs

October 11, 2011

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Agenda

- Programmatic updates on best practice information
- Funding updates
- Review of baseline data
- Review of performance measures
- Early recidivism numbers



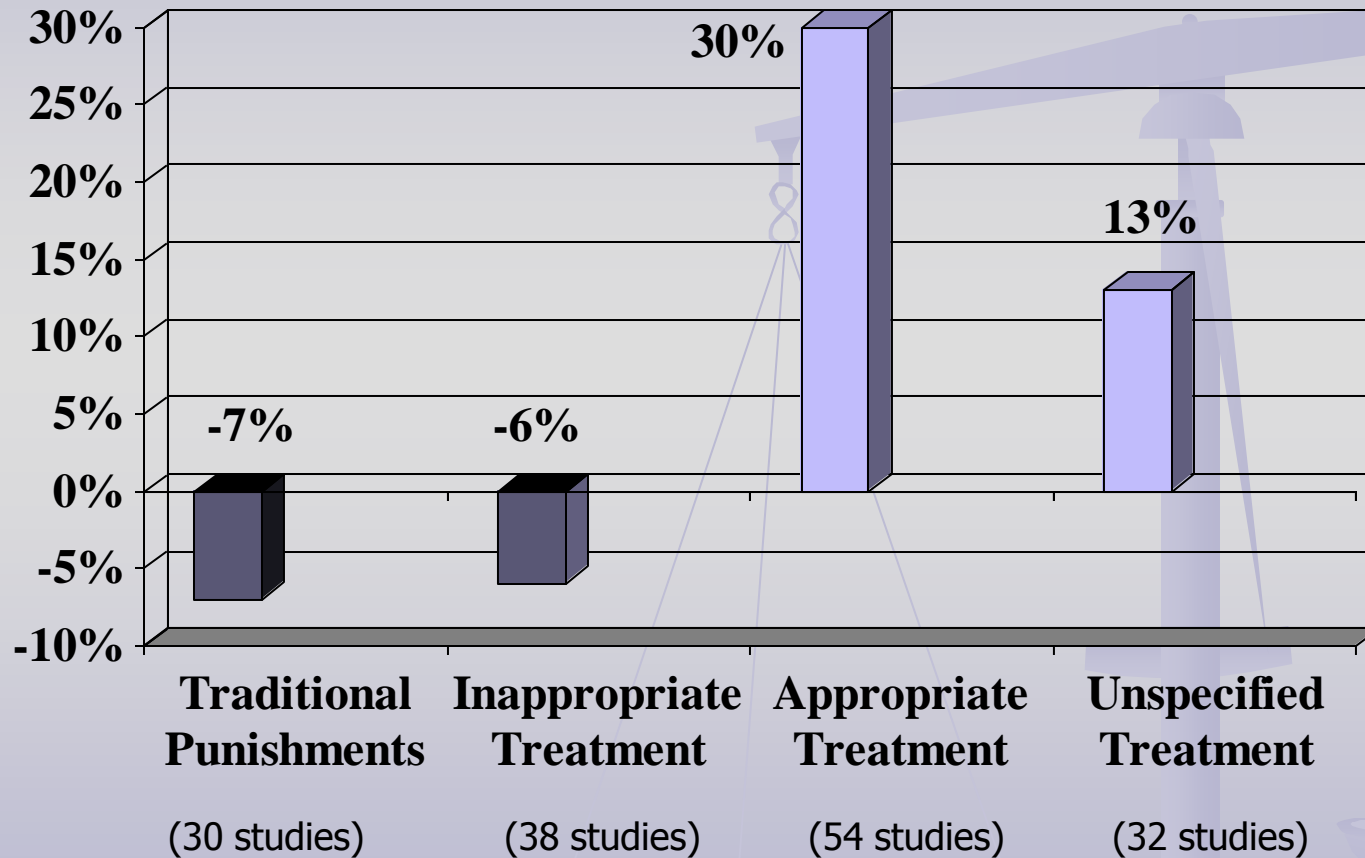
Evidenced-Based Programming

Research shows that certain areas of treatment show the greatest impact on recidivism rates for inmate populations. Therefore, the following are five major areas of treatment suggestions:

1. Cognitive Behavioral/Life Skills groups (*Thinking for a Change*)
2. Substance Abuse groups (*A New Direction*)
3. Job Readiness and Employment (Job Developer)
4. Educational programs (Learning Center concept)
5. Housing & Community Reintegration Planning

Treatment Effectiveness

Percentage Reduction in Recidivism in 154 Controlled Studies



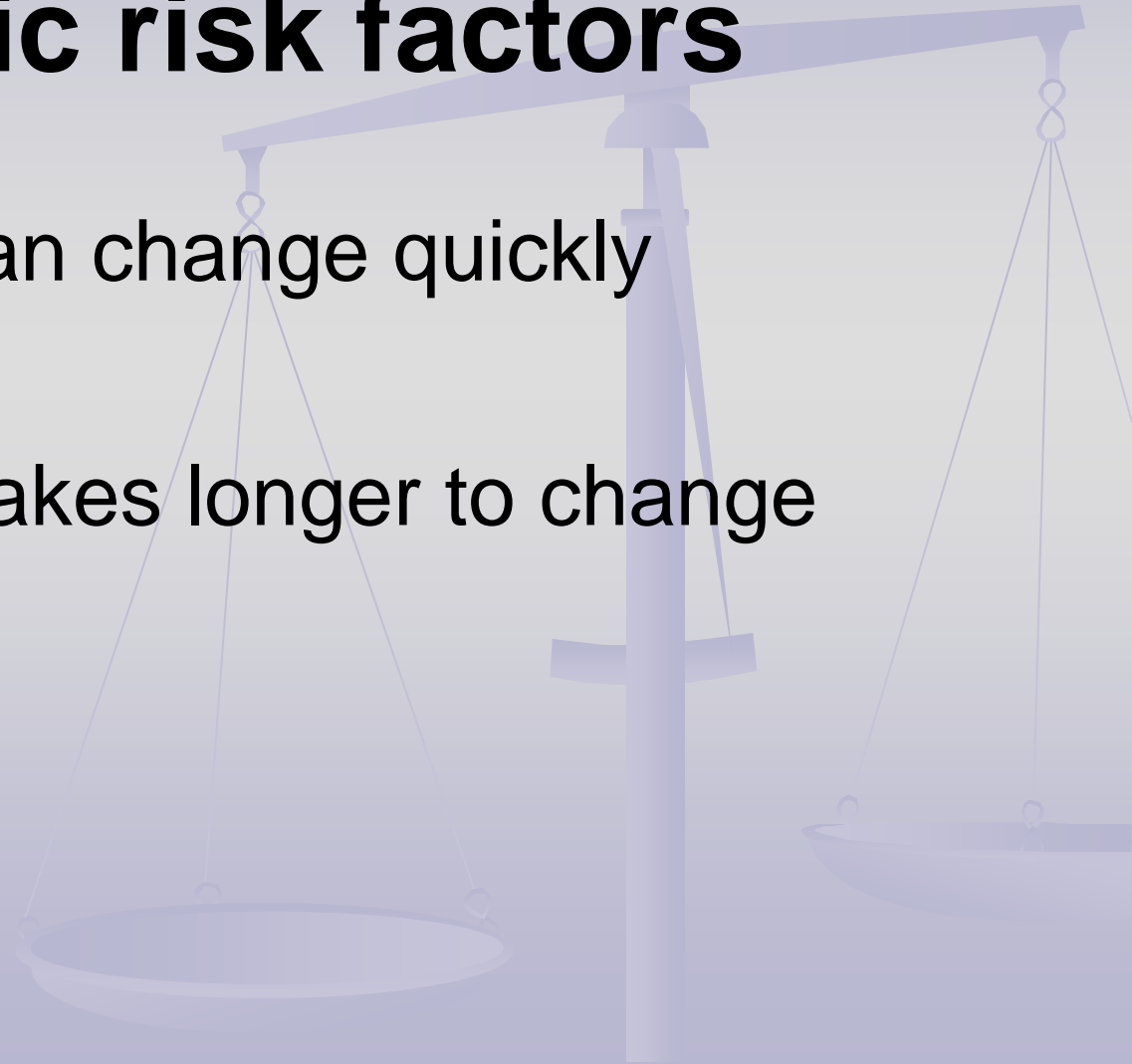
SOURCE: An overview of Treatment Effectiveness, D.A. Andrews, 1994

Dynamic and Static Factors

- Static Factors are those factors that are related to risk and **do not** change.
 - Some examples might be number of prior offenses, whether an offender has ever had a drug/alcohol problem.
- Dynamic factors relate to risk and ***can change***.
 - Some examples are whether an offender is currently unemployed or currently has a drug/alcohol problem.

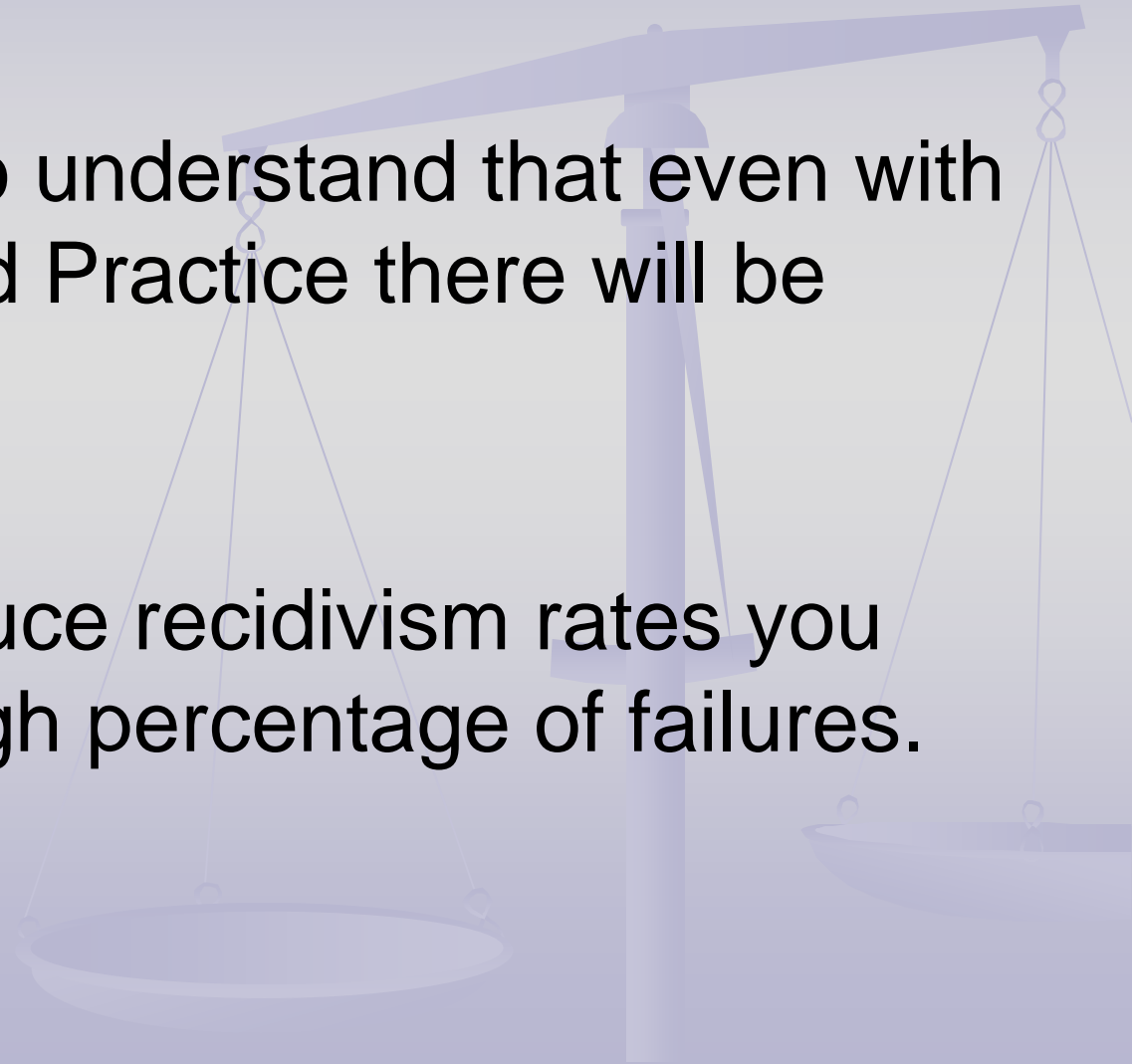
There are two types of dynamic risk factors

- **Acute** – Can change quickly
- **Stable** – Takes longer to change

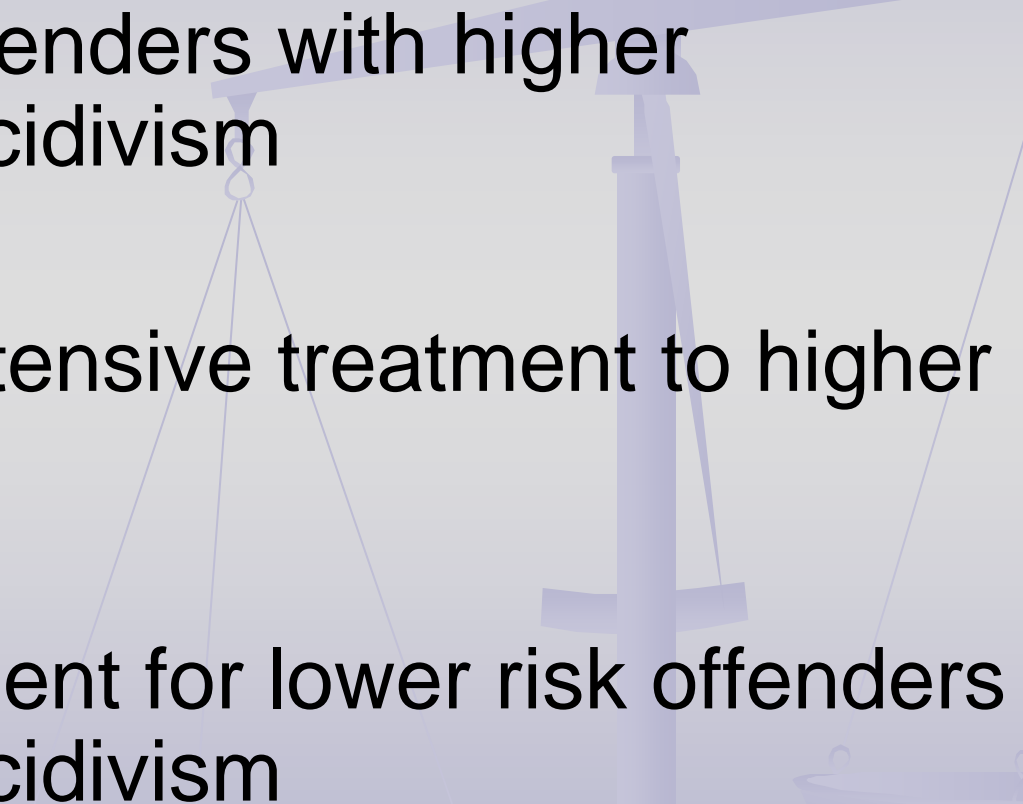


#1: Targeting Higher Risk Offenders

- It is important to understand that even with Evidence Based Practice there will be failures.
- Even if you reduce recidivism rates you will still have high percentage of failures.



There are Three Elements to the Risk Principle

1. Target those offenders with higher probability of recidivism
 2. Provide most intensive treatment to higher risk offenders
 3. Intensive treatment for lower risk offenders can increase recidivism
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#2: Provide Most Intensive Interventions to Higher Risk Offenders

- Higher risk offenders will require much higher dosage of treatment
 - Rule of thumb: 100 hours for moderate risk
 - 200+ hours for high risk
 - 100 hours for high risk may have little effect
 - Does not include work/school and other activities that are not directly addressing criminogenic risk factors
 - Sullivan county inmates get 240 hours of program time

Sullivan County Treatment Flow

Assessment

Staff complete an LSI-R Risk/Needs Assessment/ASI

Track 1 or Track 2

Inmates are placed in program based on level of Risk/Need

Track 3 Work Release/Programming

Inmates work full time and participate in treatment groups

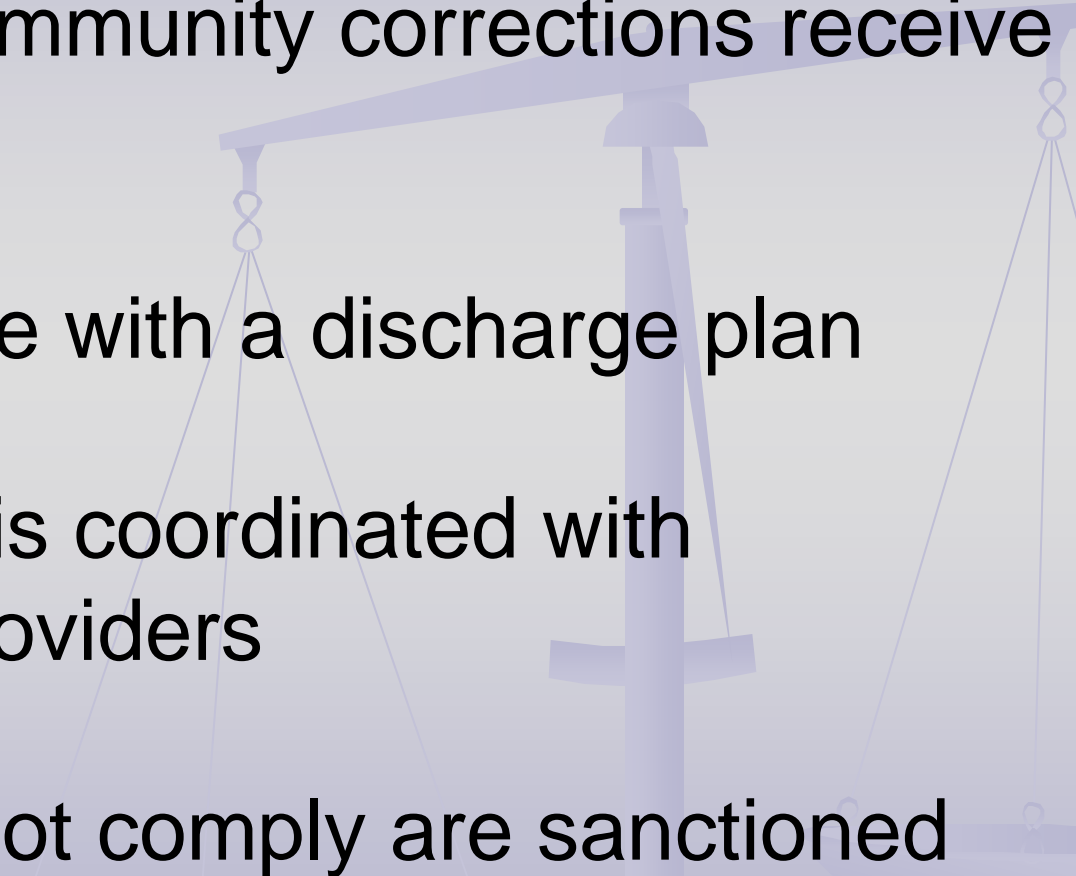
Track 4 Post Release

Inmates are transitioned to Electronic Monitoring or Probation Supervision with weekly Aftercare groups


Track 5 Relapse Prevention

Intensive program 30-60 days at Community Corrections ~ enhanced aftercare for minor violations

Key Program Activities

- ☑ All inmates in community corrections receive treatment
 - ☑ All inmates leave with a discharge plan
 - ☑ Discharge plan is coordinated with probation and providers
 - ☑ Those who do not comply are sanctioned
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Targeted Interventions

- Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services
 - Employment & Training Opportunities
 - Education
 - Connection with Sustainable Housing
 - Cognitive Groups (decision making)
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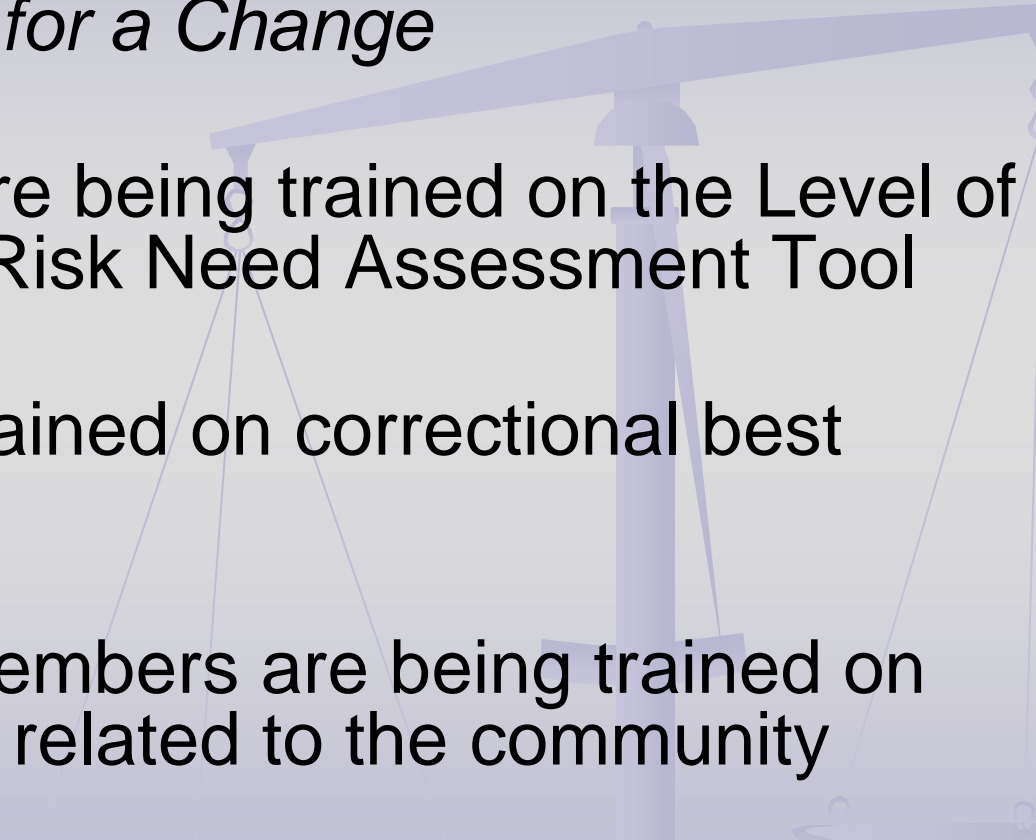
Programmatic Adjustments

- Program opened in August 2010 at the same time the building opened
- Program was over capacity at opening
- Inmates are coming in on a rolling basis (not all at once)
- West Central staff came on late December

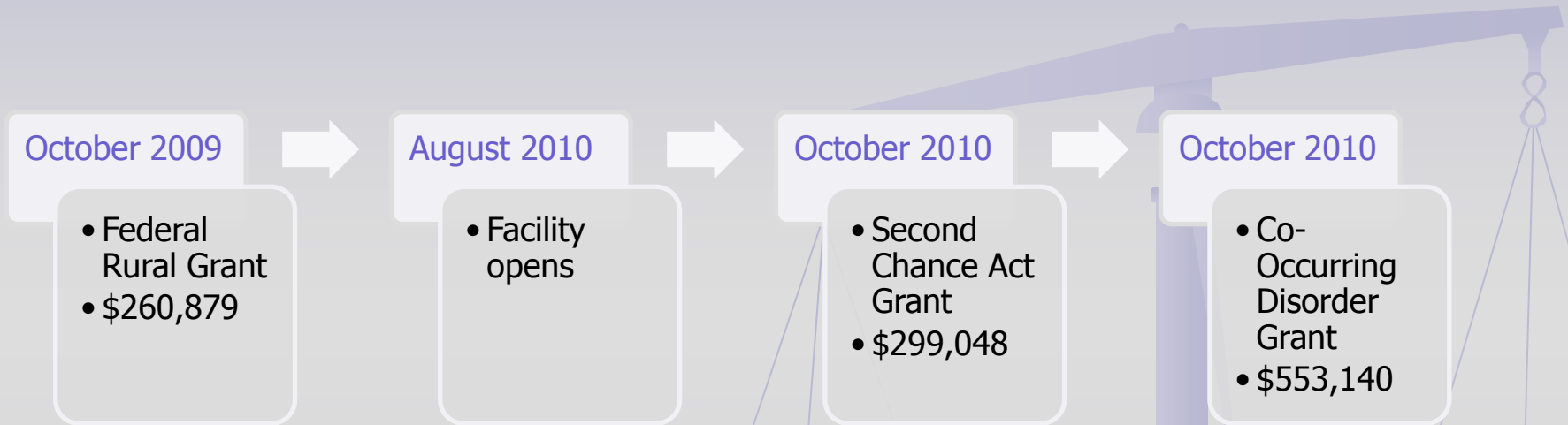
Key Accomplishments

- ▶ Track V was developed to support transition and help offenders stay in the community
- ▶ Meetings with Probation 1 month prior to TRAILS program completion
- ▶ West Central staff and Job Developer provide additional transition support
- ▶ 1040 classes offered in the first year
- ▶ Telling My Story-Dartmouth Project and 4-H program

Staff Training

- All program staff and several officers are being trained on *Thinking for a Change*
 - All treatment staff are being trained on the Level of Services Inventory Risk Need Assessment Tool
 - All staff are being trained on correctional best practice models
 - Correctional staff members are being trained on program operations related to the community corrections model
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Community Corrections Center



▪ **TOTAL AMOUNT / GRANTS - \$1,113,067**

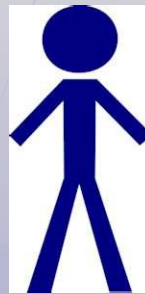
Specifying Goals and Objectives

- **Goals** represent what the initiative is designed to achieve:
 - Typically general in nature
 - Specifically the long-term outcomes desired for a program
- **Goals**
 - **Improve Public Safety**
 - Reduce re-offending
 - **Improve Reintegration**
 - Reduced substance abuse
 - Reduced homelessness
 - Increased employment
 - Improved mental health/health

Inmate Program Participation Numbers

Inmates in the program to date: 111

- Male inmates: 84
- Female inmates: 27
- Inmates in Track 1: 80 male 58 female 22
- Inmates in Track 2: 31 male 26 female 5



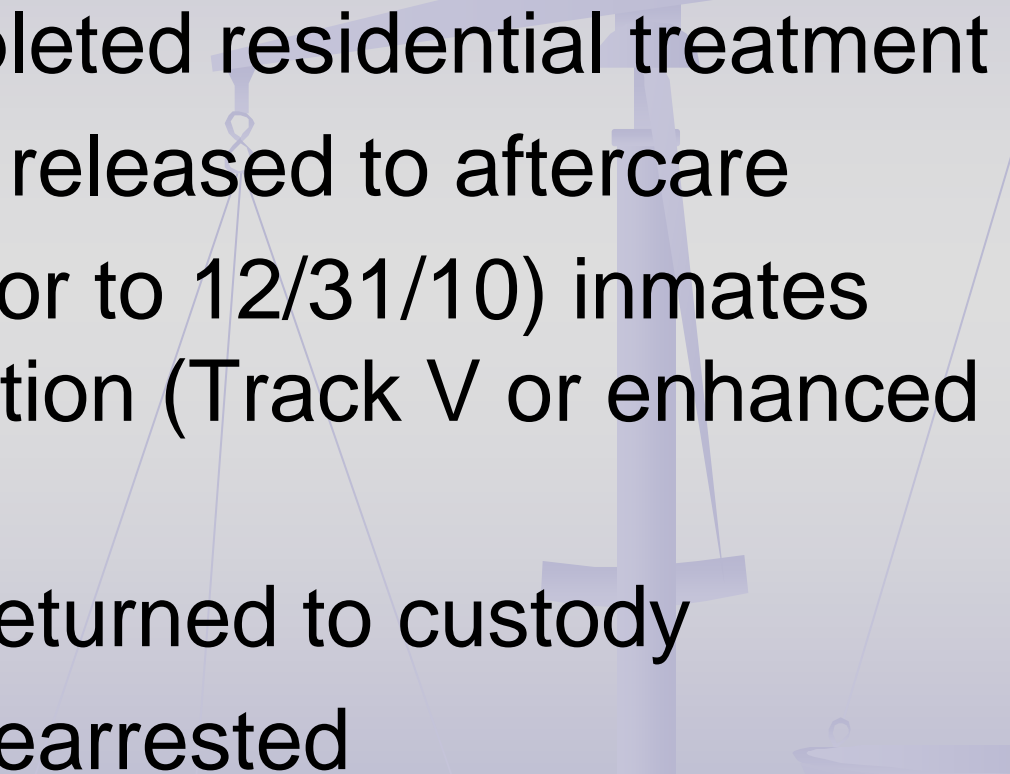
Completion Numbers

8/9/10 to 12/31/10

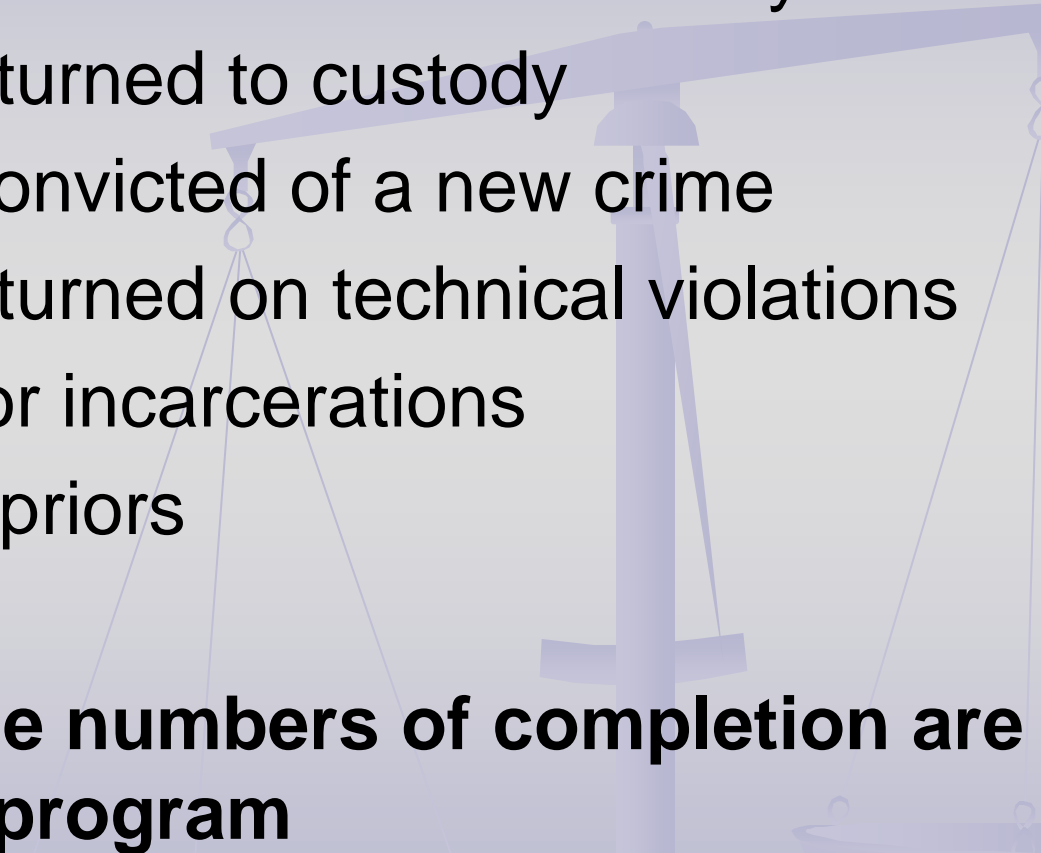
- 57 inmates completed residential treatment
- 57 inmates were released to aftercare
- 13 inmates required intervention (Track V or enhanced aftercare)
- 4 of the 18 inmates were rearrested
- 18 inmates were returned to custody 14 were technical violations(positive drug test etc) track V allows for an intervention

Completion Numbers

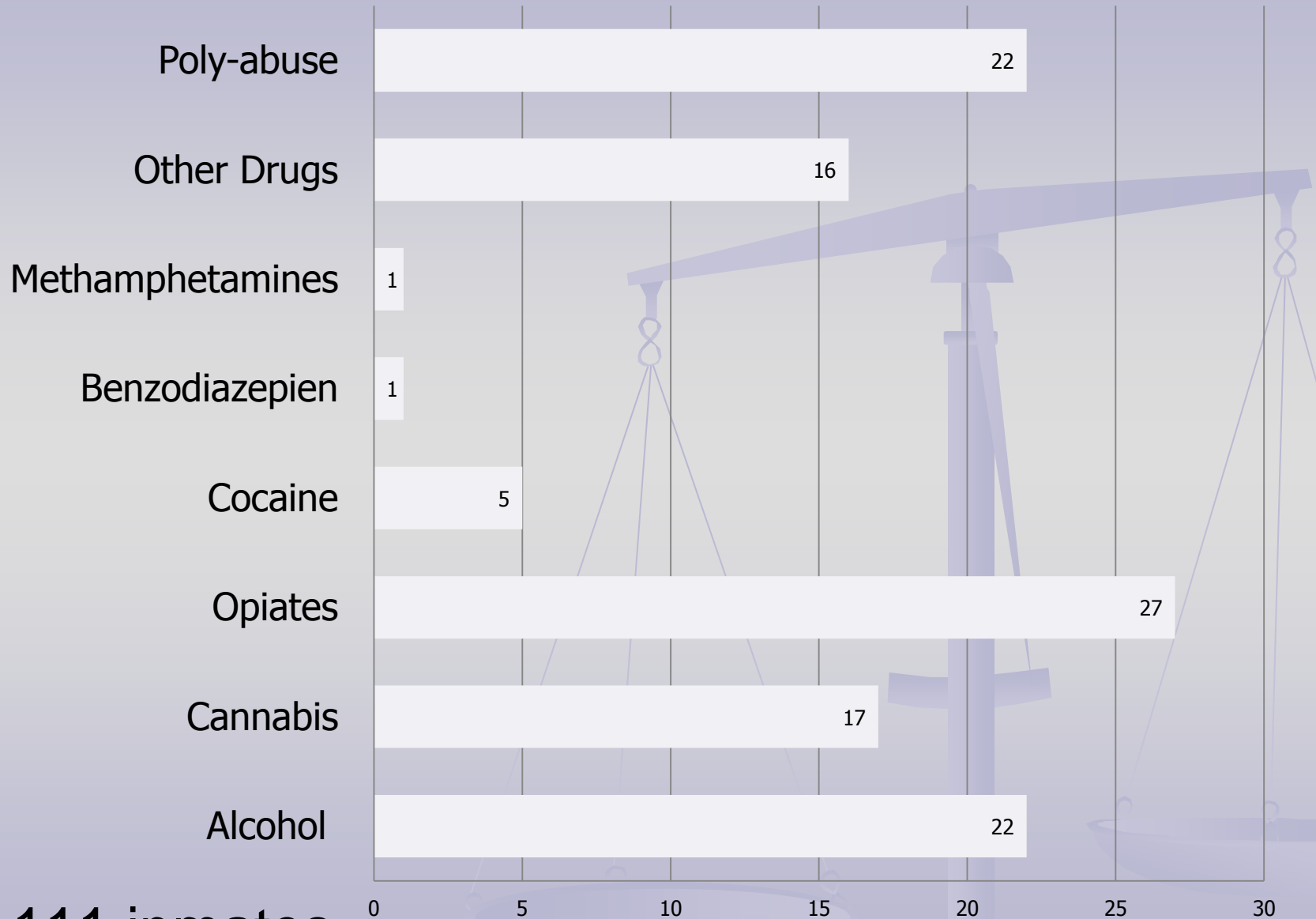
1/1/11 to 8/31/11

- 46 inmates completed residential treatment
 - 24 inmates were released to aftercare
 - 11 (all started prior to 12/31/10) inmates required intervention (Track V or enhanced aftercare)
 - 0 inmates were returned to custody
 - 0 inmates were rearrested
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Early Indicators

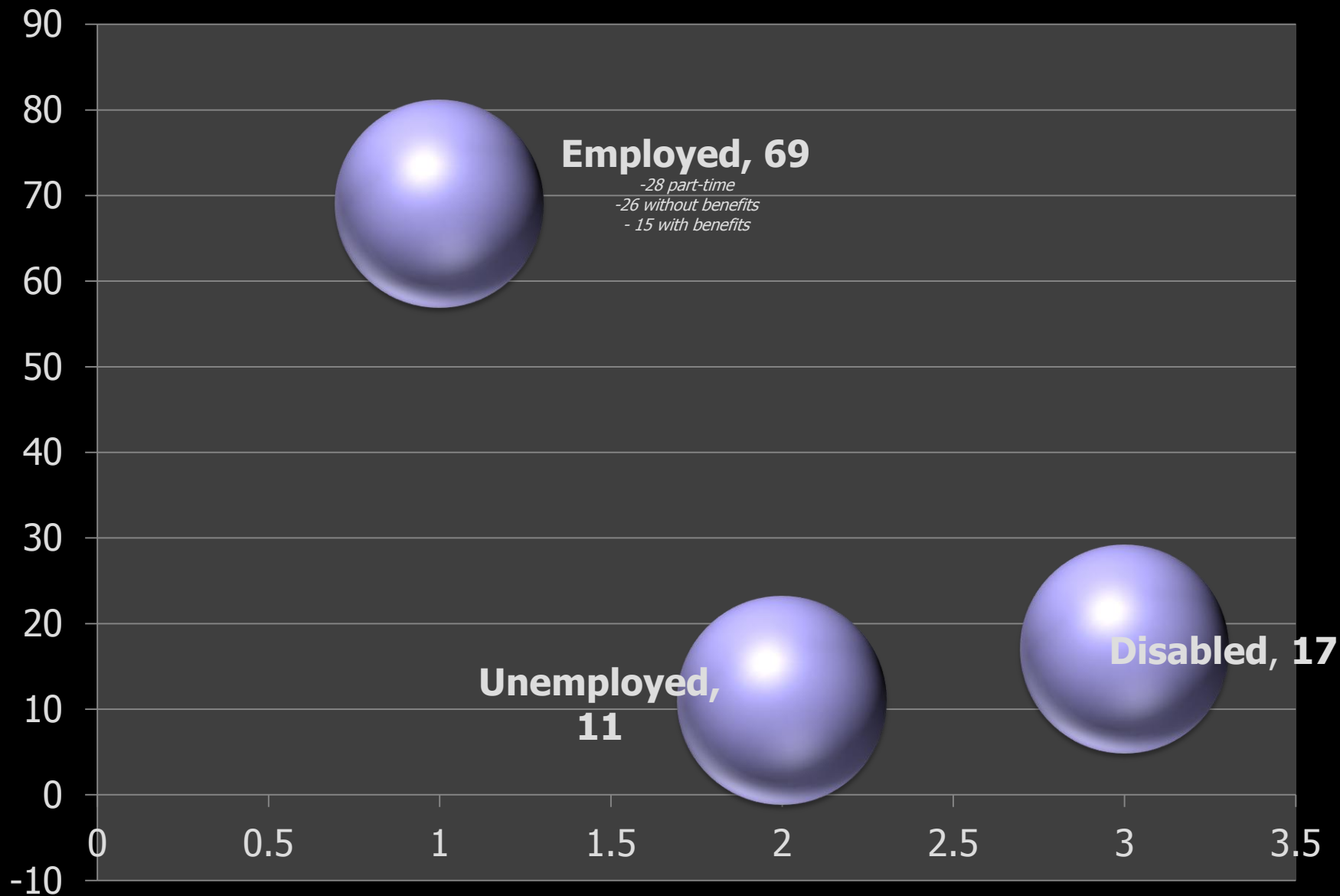
- 81 inmates were released to the community
 - 18 inmates were returned to custody
 - 4 inmates were reconvicted of a new crime
 - 14 inmates were returned on technical violations
 - 63 inmates had prior incarcerations
 - 21 Inmates had no priors
 - **Since 8/31/2011 the numbers of completion are very good for the program**
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Substance Abuse

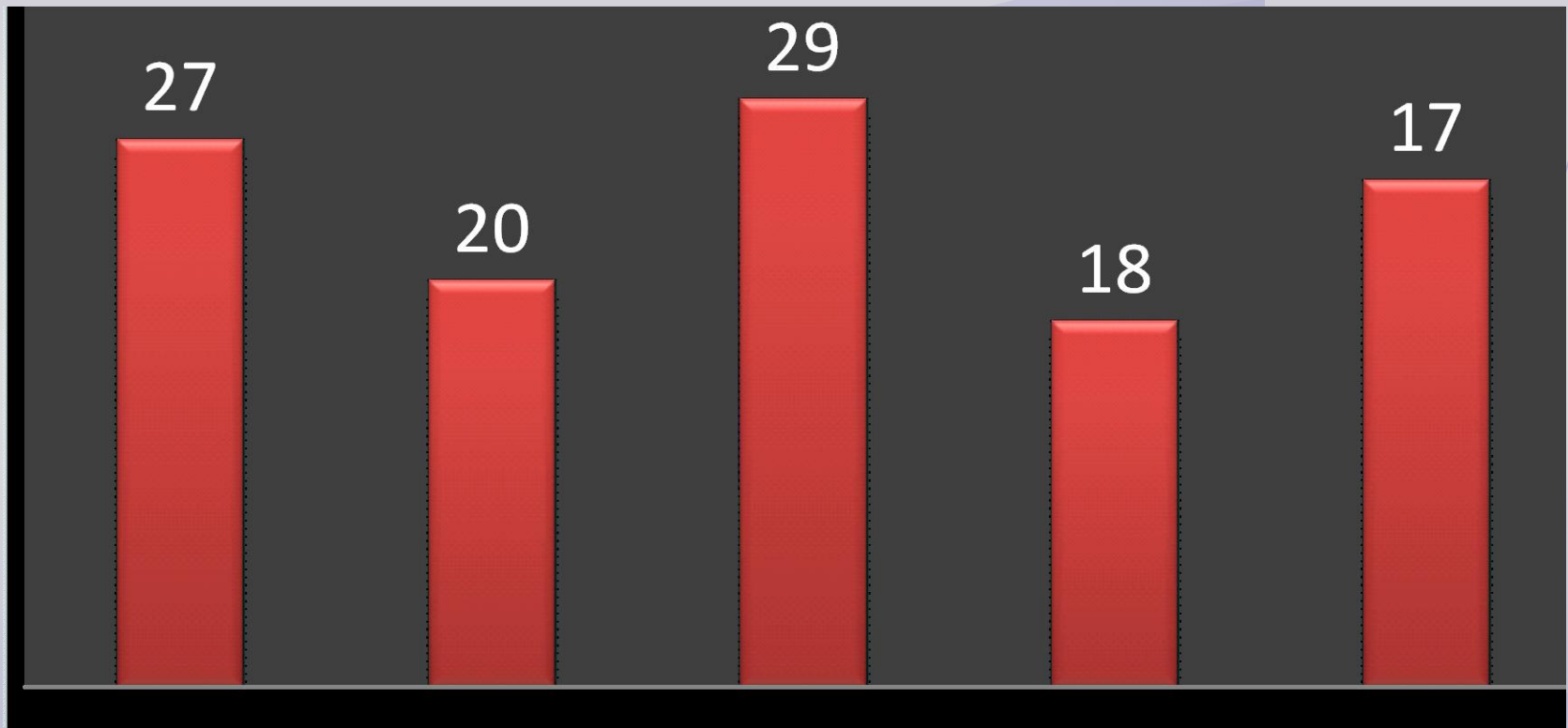


Total: 111 inmates

Employment



EDUCATION LEVELS



LAST GRADE COMPLETED

■ OF 94 INMATES :

■ 8TH : 2

■ 9TH: 4

■ 10TH: 12

■ 11TH: 9

■ GED: 20

■ HS: 29

POST HS: 8

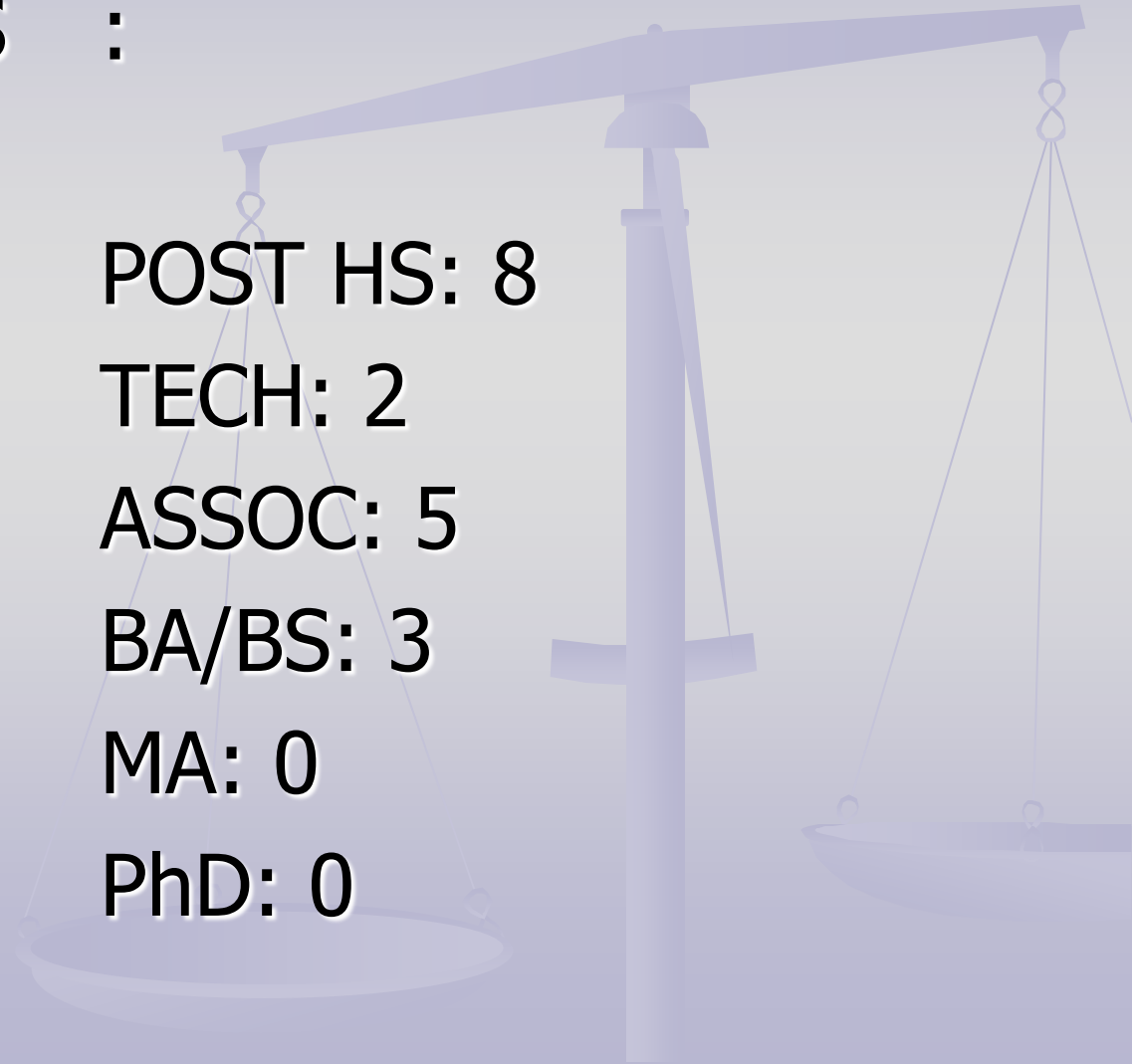
TECH: 2

ASSOC: 5

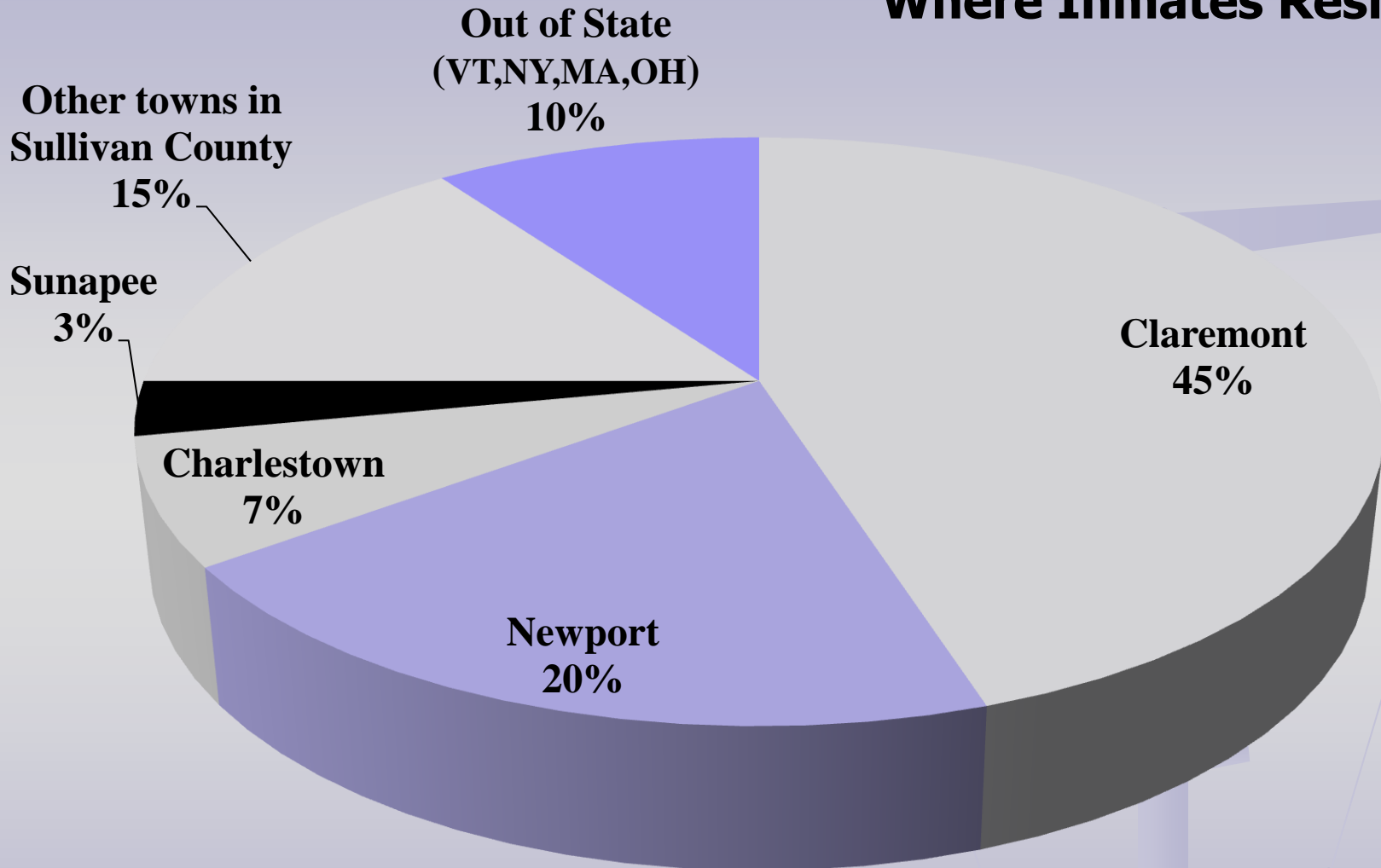
BA/BS: 3

MA: 0

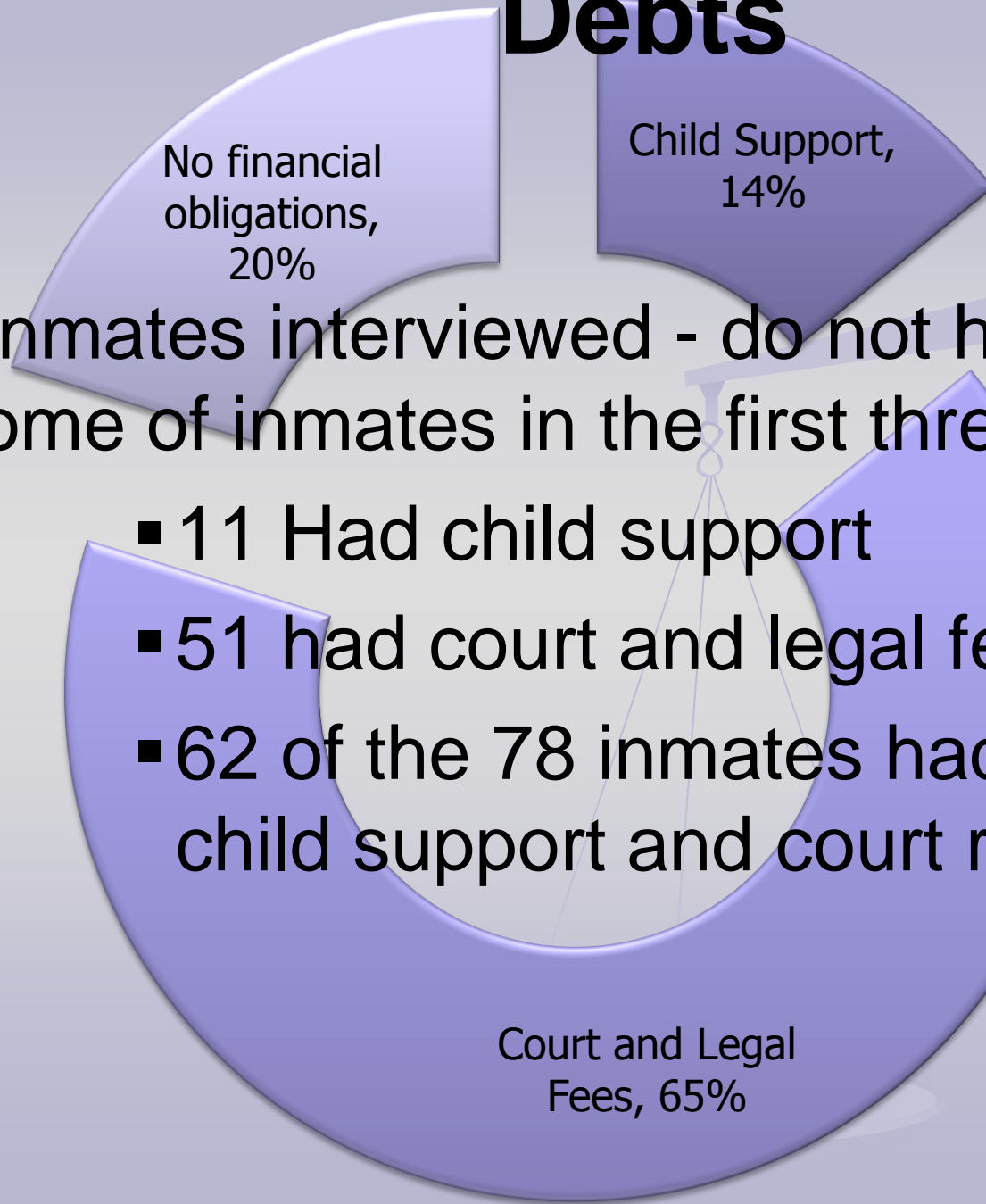
PhD: 0



Where Inmates Reside



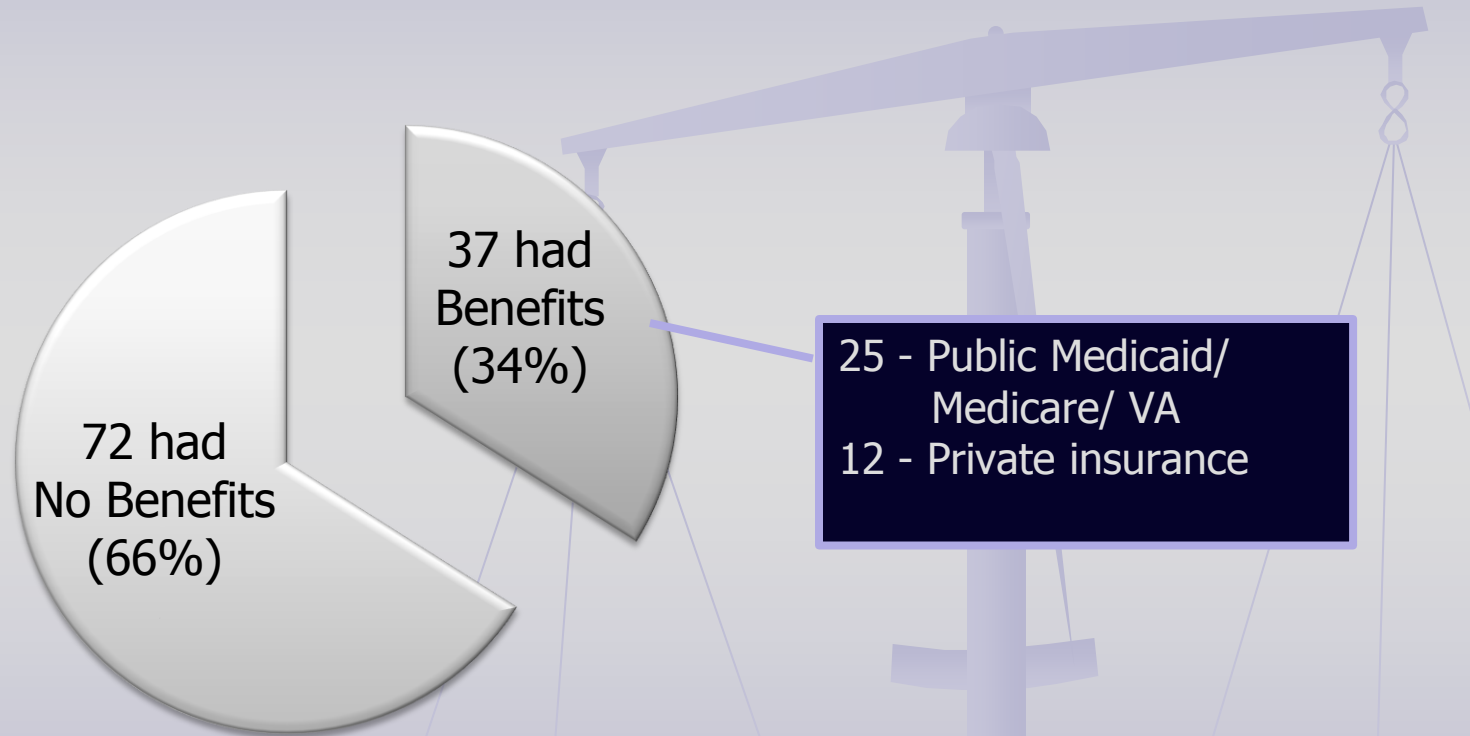
Debts



78 inmates interviewed - do not have data on some of inmates in the first three months

- 11 Had child support
- 51 had court and legal fees
- 62 of the 78 inmates had either child support and court related fees

Health Care Benefits



Only about one third have health care benefits

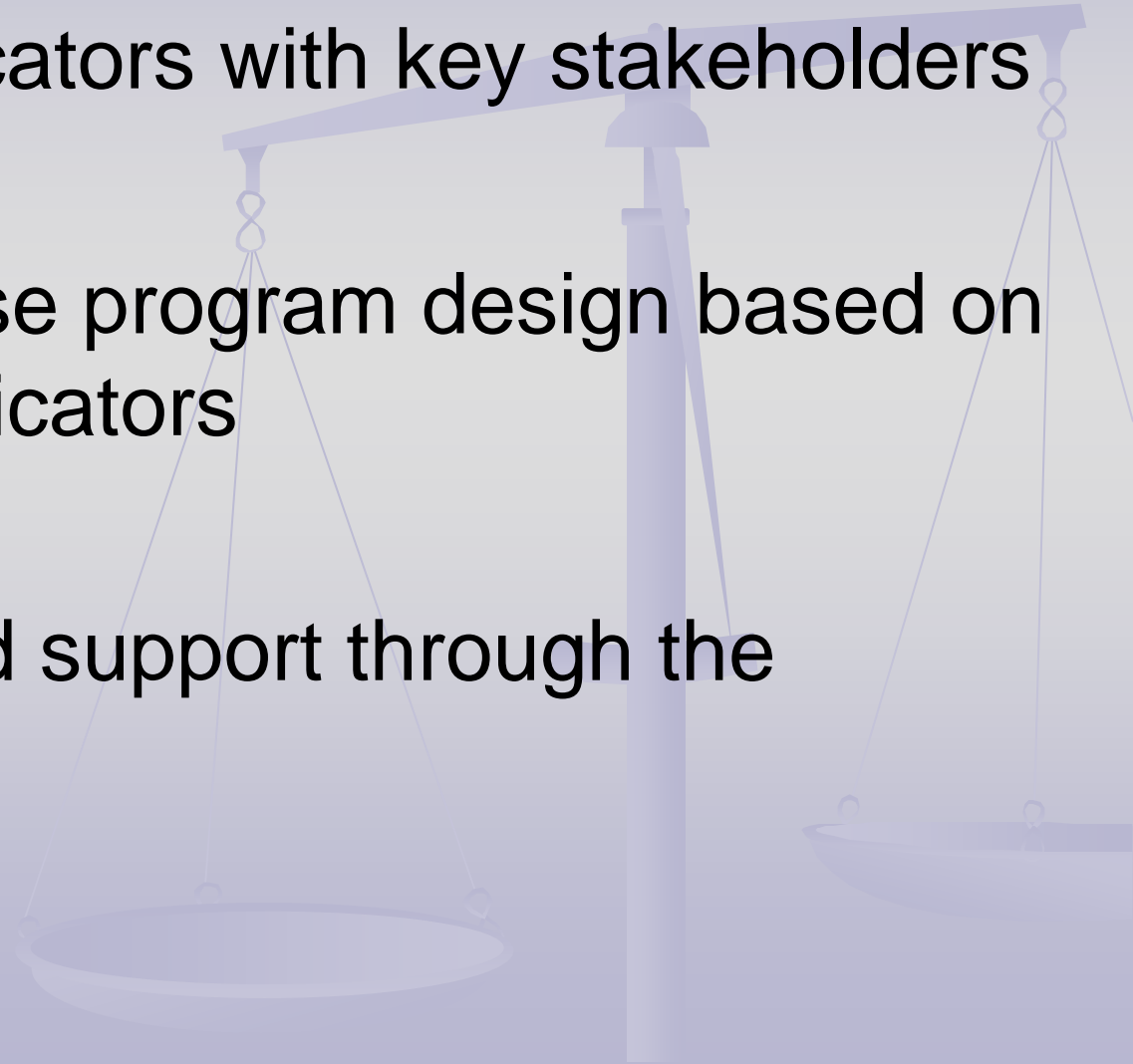
Impact to Generations

- 48 of the 91 inmates have children
- With a total of 84 children

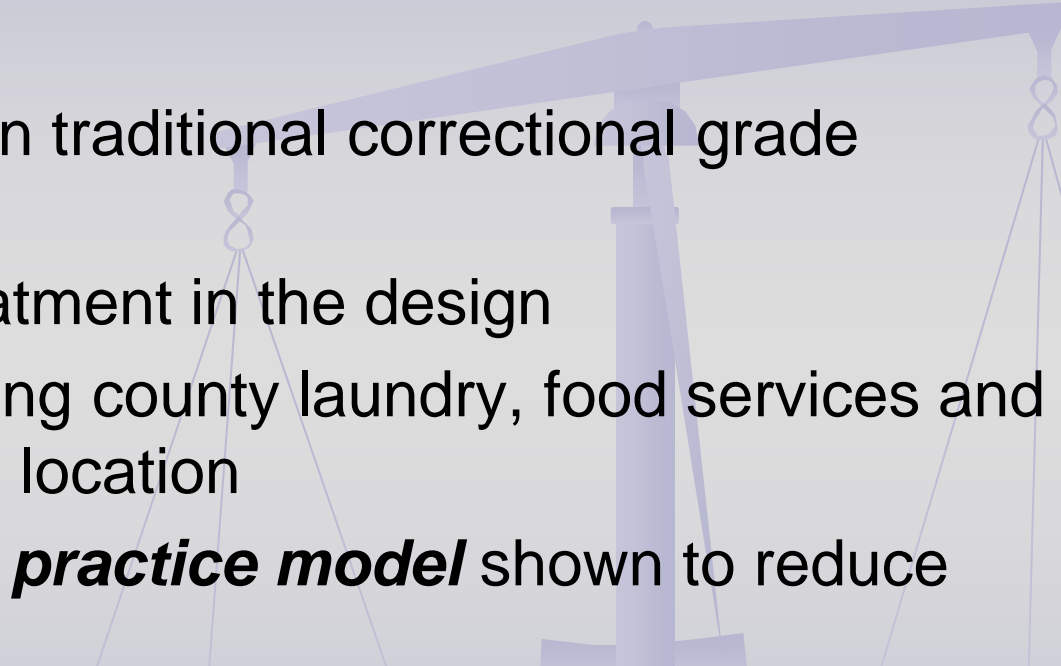


Key Next Steps

- Share early indicators with key stakeholders
- Continue to revise program design based on performance indicators
- Staff training and support through the process



Benefits

- Building construction has been a very cost effective approach because:
 - It is less costly than traditional correctional grade construction
 - It incorporates treatment in the design
 - All services including county laundry, food services and medical are in one location
 - The program is a ***best practice model*** shown to reduce re-incarceration rates
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Benefits

- It is a collaborative effort between the DOC, provider agencies and the community
 - Being looked at nationally as a model for rural jails and jail reentry
 - This model shows reduction in long term costs
 - Allows county to reduce jail population
 - 21,211 hours of community services given back to Sullivan County
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